

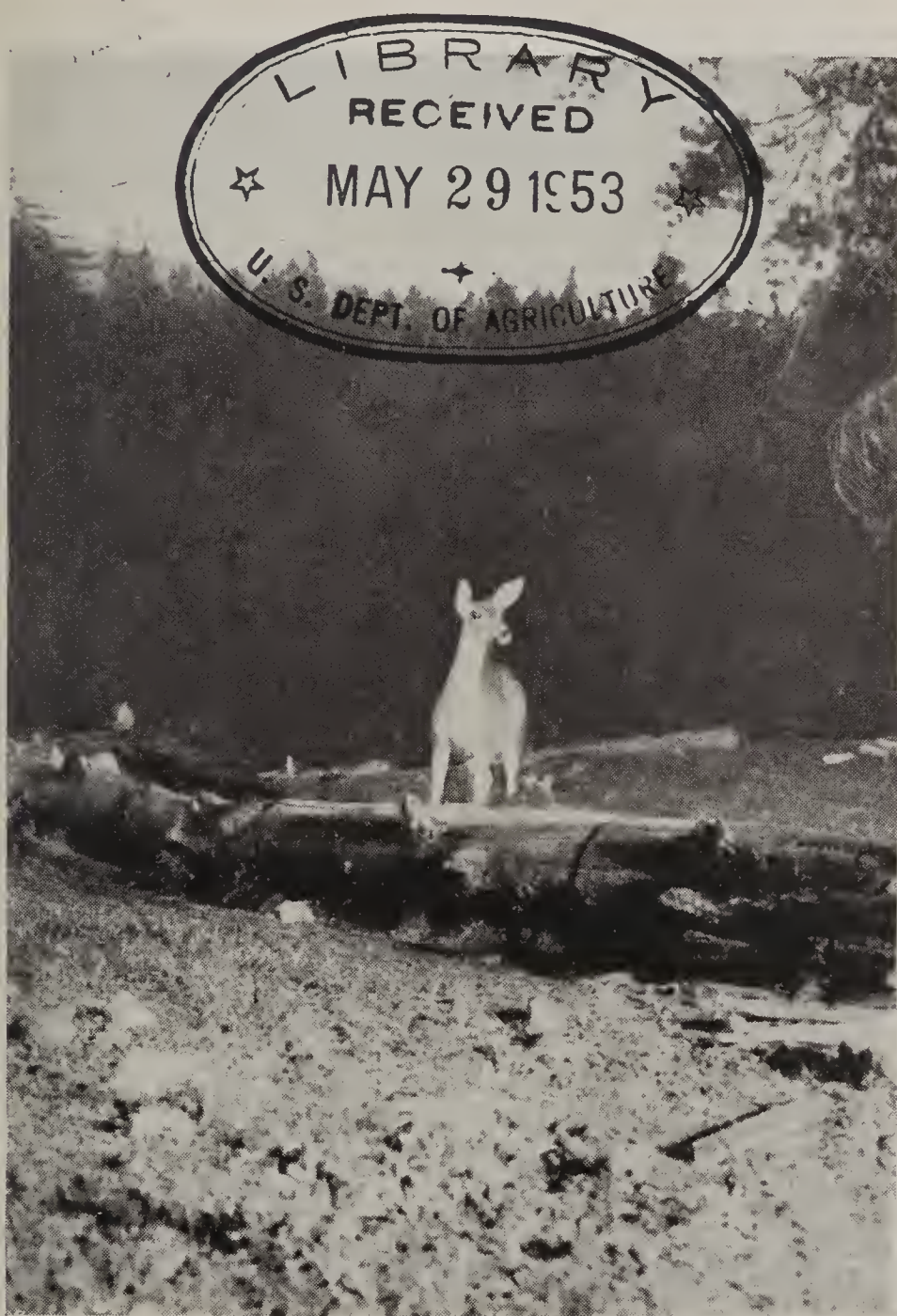
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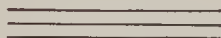
STATION FILE

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA



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Deer at Salt Log.—The California Forest has more deer than any other region in the State.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
CALIFORNIA DISTRICT
Region 1

8-5555

NATIONAL FOREST VISITORS

FREE PUBLIC USE OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS IS INVITED

Visitors are required to observe the following rules:

1. Be sure to get a camp-fire permit before building a fire on National Forest land. The nearest forest officer will issue you one without charge.
2. Build small fires. Build them only where permitted.
3. Before leaving a fire always extinguish it with water and cover the ashes with earth.
4. Be careful with lighted matches, cigar and cigarette stubs, and pipe heels. Stamp them out with your foot.
5. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided burn or bury all garbage and refuse.
6. Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by insanitary acts.
7. Do not mutilate trees or signs, or the improvements around camps.
8. Observe the State fish and game laws.
9. No shooting is allowed in the vicinity of forest camps.
10. Drive carefully on mountain roads.

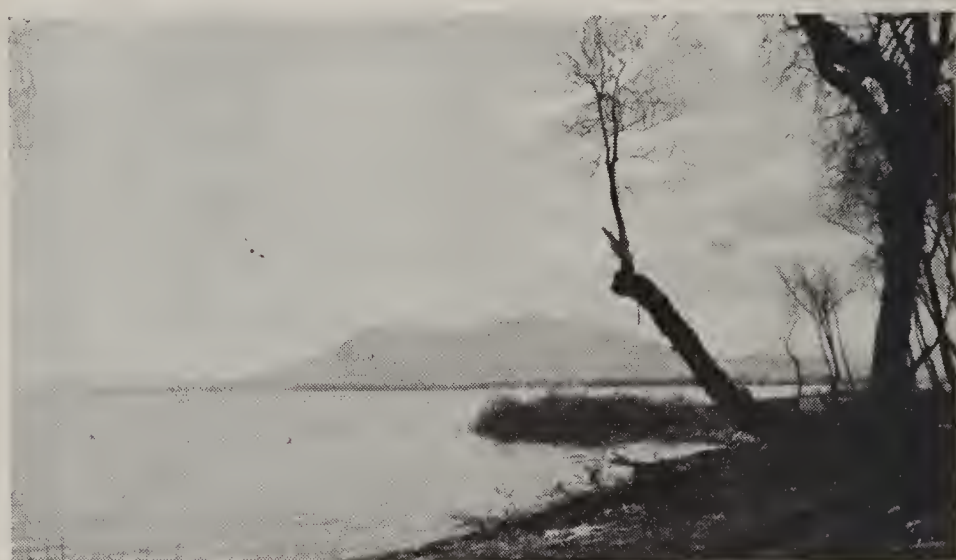
HELP KEEP YOUR FORESTS CLEAN AND GREEN

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CALIFORNIA NATIONAL FOREST

CALIFORNIA

The California National Forest extends for 70 miles along the summit of the Coast Range, from the Mad River-Eel River divide on the north to Bartlett Mountain in the south, and embraces portions of Trinity, Tehama, Glenn, Colusa, Lake and Mendocino Counties. The eastern and southern portions of the forest drain into the Sacramento River; the western portion includes the headwaters of the Middle and South



Clear Lake and Mount Konociti.—A fine view of this magnificent body of water, just south of the California Forest, is obtained from the Pinnacle Rock Fire Lookout.

Forks of Eel River, which flow into the Pacific Ocean. The area of the forest is 1,062,572 acres, of which 820,105 acres is Government land and 242,467 acres private land.

The lower elevations of the forest are covered with dense stands of chamise brush, with here and there open areas of grass land, locally known as glades. The chamise type extends to an elevation of from 3,500 to 4,000 feet. Above this are fine stands of pine and fir. Some of the higher elevations are rather open, with extensive areas of scrub white oak which are characteristic of this region. The main summit of the Coast Range averages 5,000 feet in altitude. There are many peaks over 6,000 feet, and the highest peak in the forest is South Yola Bola, 8,003 feet.

The climate of the north Coast Range is somewhat warmer than that of the High Sierra, but the summer nights are comfortably cool. In the western portion of the forest the heat of the day is often tempered by winds from the Pacific, and occasionally there are fogs. There are fewer electrical storms than in the Sierra or farther north.

ADMINISTRATION

The California National Forest is in charge of a forest supervisor who has his headquarters at Alder Springs, Glenn County, from June 1 to October 15, and in the Federal Building at Willows during the rest of the year. The forest is divided into four ranger districts, each in charge of a district ranger stationed in or near the towns of Paskenta, Stonyford, Upper Lake, and Covelo, respectively. During the summer fire season a force of forest guards is stationed through the forest. All forest officers will gladly issue camp-fire permits and give information about the region in which they are located.

Registers for the convenience of visitors are maintained at ranger stations, and at guard and fire lookout stations. In case important messages are received, these registers are a distinct aid in locating the desired person, and all visitors are urged to sign them.

MAIN ROUTES OF TRAVEL

The California Forest is reached from the Pacific Highway in the Sacramento Valley by roads leading west from Williams, Maxwell, Willows, Orland, and Corning; and on the west from the Redwood Highway over roads leading east from Hopland, Ukiah, Willits, and Laytonville.



Telephones are located at convenient points throughout the forest for public use and the reporting of fires.

By railroad and stage, this forest is reached—
On the east by the Southern Pacific Railroad, with auto-stage connections from Williams to Bartlett Springs; from Maxwell to Stonyford; from Willows to Elk Creek, Stonyford, and Alder Springs; and from Corning to Paskenta.

On the west side by the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, with auto-stage connections from Hopland to Lakeport and Bartlett Springs; from Ukiah to Upper Lake and Bartlett Springs; from Ukiah to Potter Valley and Gravelly Valley; and from Dos Rios to Covelo.

The Williams-Ukiah Road via Bartlett Springs crosses the south end of the forest over Bartlett Mountain. This is a State highway from Ukiah to Upper Lake. Over Bartlett Mountain the road is a picturesque one, from which a view of Clear Lake, a magnificent body of water, is



Forest roads lead into many picturesque parts of the Coast Range.

obtained. From the summit on Bartlett Mountain there is a branch road, about 2 miles in length, to Pinnacle Rock (elevation 4,760 feet), where the Forest Service has established a fire-lookout station. This lookout can be reached by automobile, and affords an excellent view of Clear Lake and the surrounding country. The Williams-Ukiah Road is usually in good shape for summer travel by May 1.

Another through road crosses the forest from Covelo on the west to Sacramento Valley points on the east. This road forks at the summit of the Coast Range, in Mendocino Pass, the north branch leading to Paskenta over Log Spring Ridge, and the south branch following the summit for 20 miles, then descending to Alder Springs and Elk Creek. This latter road passes within a mile of the Black Butte lookout station (elevation 7,458 feet), which is the central fire lookout point for the forest and presents a wonderful panorama. That portion of the road through Men-

docino Pass is usually not open for travel until about July 1. The roads as far as Alder Springs and to Log Springs are in good shape by May 1.

Gravelly Valley and Lake Pillsbury are accessible by roads from Upper Lake and Potter Valley. The road from Upper Lake, over Elk Mountain, passes through a fine stand of timber and offers a delightful trip.

A road on a good grade up Little Stony Creek in Colusa County gives access to the timbered region near Goat Mountain, where are found many excellent camping and summer home sites.

Several other roads extend into the forest, namely, the Ball Rock Road from Paskenta to Ball Rock, with heavy grades; the Ivory Mill Road from Elk Creek to Sheetiron; and the Twin Valleys Road from Bartlett Springs.

FOREST PROTECTION

Forest visitors are usually more interested in the methods employed in preventing and suppressing forest fires than in any other activity of the Forest Service. In the California Forest during the summer season officers are on duty at five primary lookouts, located on high peaks.



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South Yola Bola Mountain (8,003 feet) in July.

These men occupy lookout houses or towers with windows permitting vision on all sides, and are equipped with maps and instruments for determining the location of fires. The main fire lookouts are on Hammerhorn, Black Butte, Sheetiron, Goat, and Sanhedrin Mountains. There

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are also two secondary lookouts located on Ball Rock and Pinnacle Rock. Forest travelers are invited to visit these lookout stations, both to see the surrounding country and to obtain first-hand information as to the methods used in discovering and locating fires. In addition to these



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Sheetiron Mountain Fire Lookout.—The observation tower of this lookout is 60 feet high.

lookouts there are 25 fire guards, stationed throughout the forest, whose duty it is to suppress any fires that are discovered. This whole organization, together with the supervisor's headquarters and the stations of the district rangers,



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The Grindstone Fire.—Many large and destructive fires are started through the carelessness of sportsmen and campers.

is connected by a Forest Service telephone system so that when a fire is discovered the nearest

forest officers can be sent to it at once. Fire-fighting tools and equipment are kept on hand at all stations. If a fire becomes too large for the forest officers to handle alone, additional assistance is obtained from the nearest source.

Lightning fires can not be prevented, but a majority of the fires in the California Forest are man-caused and are, therefore, preventable. Many of these fires occur through carelessness with burning matches and tobacco, as well as from unextinguished camp fires. Every good citizen is a cooperator with the State and Federal Government in preventing forest fires and has a large opportunity to assist in this work by being careful with fire himself and by putting out any small fires he may find, as well as by promptly reporting large fires to the forest protection organization from the nearest telephone.

FOREST RESOURCES

WATER

The conservation of water for irrigation and for hydroelectric power is one of the chief functions of the California Forest. The protection of the watershed of Stony Creek, from which the Orland Reclamation Project obtains its water supply for irrigation, was one of the important reasons for the creation of this national forest. Brush covers a large portion of the lower slopes of the watershed, but these brush stands, if pro-



Gathering beef cattle grazed on the California Forest.

tected from fire, effect the same results as a stand of timber in the prevention of erosion and in regulating the run-off. For this reason, as well as for the protection of the intermingled and adjacent timber, the prevention of fires within the brush fields is of vital importance.

In the watershed of the South Eel River, Lake Pillsbury has been created by the construction of

an artificial dam. The Snow Mountain Water and Power Company uses the waters of this lake for the development of hydroelectric power at its plant in Potter Valley.

GRAZING

Within and adjacent to the national forest are many ranches which depend upon the raising of livestock to market the products of their lands to the best advantage. The forage on the forest



Sheep grazing in a mountain meadow.

ranges is utilized under permit by 8,600 cattle and 28,000 sheep and goats from these ranches. This not only assists the stock owners by furnishing summer range at a reasonable fee, but also utilizes the annual growth of grass and weeds for the production of beef, mutton, and wool; whereas if it went unused it would create an additional fire hazard during the summer months after the vegetation becomes dry and inflammable.

Twenty-five per cent of the revenue received by the Government from grazing fees, as well as from timber sales, special uses, and other resources of the national forests, is returned to the counties in which these forests are located, for use as school and road funds, and an additional 10 per cent is expended by the Forest Service on roads and trails within these counties.

TIMBER

The stand of pine and fir timber on Government lands within the California National Forest is estimated at 4 billion feet, and that on private lands at 2 billion feet. The mature Government



CALIFORNIA NATIONAL FOREST
CALIFORNIA
MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN
1926

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
W. D. ORRELEY, FORESTER

- LEGEND
- National Forest boundary
 - Adjacent National Forest boundary
 - Main automobile highways
 - Road, fair or good
 - Road, minor or very poor
 - Trail
 - Railroad
 - Supervisor's headquarters
 - Ranger station
 - Permanent lookout station
 - Triangulation station
 - House, cabin, or other building

timber is available for sale under competitive bids. When a sale is made, the trees to be removed are marked by a qualified forest officer, and in the cutting and logging care must be exercised by the operator so that as little damage as possible is done to the remaining unmarked trees and young growth left to furnish the next timber crop. On account of the lack of suitable transportation facilities within this forest there have so far been no large sales of Government timber.

RECREATION

HUNTING

The California Forest is the best-stocked deer region in California, and is consequently a favorite with sportsmen. The deer in this forest are the Columbian black-tail, which abound in the brush as well as in the timber belt. In the winter the deer congregate in large numbers in the glades, and at that time, or in early spring, the sight of herd after herd is a source of wonder and delight to visitors and offers exceptional opportunities to those who wish to hunt with a camera. During the hunting season the bucks seek the protection of denser cover, but does and fawns are commonly seen. An experienced hunter has little difficulty in getting his limit of bucks.

Quail hunting is only fair within the forest. Valley quail and dove hunting is best in the foothill country around the edge of the forest.

FISHING

Trout fishing is good in Thoms, Grindstone, and Stony Creeks, in the eastern portion of the forest, and in South Eel River and its tributaries



A Fine Stand of Sugar and Yellow Pine.—The California Forest contains four billion feet of timber.

in Lake County. The best fishing in Thoms and Grindstone Creeks is reached from the Log Spring Road, accessible by automobile from Corning, Orland, and Willows. From this road a

trip of about 4 miles by trail is necessary to reach either of these streams. For fishing in Stony Creek and its tributaries, the Diversion Dam and Red Bridge, west of Stonyford and accessible by automobile, are favorite camping sites; or those who prefer the conveniences of a hotel may find accommodations at Stonyford and Fouts Springs.



Photo by W. H. FOSTER

A steelhead trout leaping up the falls of the Middle Fork of Eel River.

Fishing in South Eel River and its tributaries may be reached by automobile from Upper Lake and Potter Valley.

That part of the Middle Fork of Eel River within the forest is in a class by itself as regards fishing possibilities. This stream or any of its larger tributaries, will yield the limit of trout with little exertion on the part of the fisherman,

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and in addition there is the grand sport of steel-head fishing. These monster trout abound in the deep pools of the main stream. They average close to 8 pounds, and fish up to 25 pounds in weight have been taken. For miles along the river they can be seen in the crystal-clear water in almost unbelievable numbers, as many as 500 having been counted in a single pool at one time. This region is best reached by automobile to Covelo or the public camp on the Middle Fork of Eel River, thence by a pack trip over the picturesque Northfork Trail, which passes through the scenic Hell Hole Canyon.



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Off for a Trip into the Mountains.—Trail up Middle Fork of Eel River, through Hell Hole Canyon.

CAMPING

Camping places are numerous along all streams and roads in the forest. Four improved public camp grounds accessible to motorists have been established as follows:

Diversion Dam Public Camp—on Big Stony Creek, west of Stonyford. This camp ground is a favorite with anglers, especially at the opening of the trout season, and has been improved by the Board of Supervisors of Colusa County in cooperation with the Forest Service and equipped with concrete fireplaces, combination tables and benches, garbage pits, and sanitary conveniences.

Red Bridge Public Camp—at the forks of Stony Creek about 8 miles farther up stream from the Diversion Dam. This camp ground is also popular with anglers. It is furnished with campers' conveniences.

Bear Creek Public Camp—at the foot of Snow Mountain in Lake County. This is a fine deer country, and has good fishing early in the season. There are excellent camping sites under good shade along the banks of the creek. This camp

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ground has been equipped with sanitary conveniences, and a Forest Service telephone has been installed.

Middle Fork Eel River Public Camp.—at the junction of Black Butte River with the Middle Fork of Eel River. This camp ground has been equipped with a well, garbage pits, and toilets. It is a good location in which to establish camp, and leave the women and children in comfort, while the men make pack trips into the back country for hunting or steelhead fishing.



A ranger station on the California Forest.

The following is a list of additional camping sites, accessible by automobile, most of which are without improvements:

- Alder Flat, west of Elk Creek, on Sanhedrin Road to Alder Springs.
- Ball Rock, on Ball Rock Road from Paskenta (steep grades).
- Board Tree Camp, on a spur of the Elk Creek-Covelo Road.
- Buck Spring, on Paskenta-Covelo Road.
- Cedar Camp, on Little Stony Creek Road.
- Camp Welcome, on Upper Lake-Gravelly Valley Road.
- Cold Creek, on Elk Creek-Covelo Road.
- Cold Spring, west of Alder Springs, on Bearwallow Road.
- Del Harleson, on a spur leading off the Paskenta-Covelo Road.
- Government Flat, on Paskenta-Covelo Road.
- Jolly Camp, west of Alder Springs on Bearwallow Road.
- Little Pinnacle on Bartlett Mountain, on a road joining the Williams-Ukiah Road on the summit.
- Log Spring, on Covelo-Paskenta Road.
- Pinnacle Rock, on Bartlett Mountain, on a road joining the Williams-Ukiah Road on the summit.
- Plaskett Meadows, on Elk Creek-Covelo Road.

Slapjack, west of Alder Springs on Elk Creek-Covelo Road.
Wells Cabin, on Paskenta-Covelo Road.
White Pebble Spring, on Upper Lake-Gravelly Valley Road.
Whitlock Camp, on Ball Rock Road.

SUMMER HOME SITES

Many forest visitors desire to secure sites where they can build summer homes so as to have comfortable quarters to which they may return each season. Several tracts for this purpose have been laid out by the Forest Service in the timbered region at the head of Little Stony Creek in Colusa County, and on Bear Creek in Lake County, and further tracts will be subdivided elsewhere as the demand arises. These summer-home lots are leased at an annual rental of from \$15 to \$25. Application for lots may be made to the nearest district ranger or to the forest supervisor's office.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

The following hotels and resorts within or immediately adjacent to the forest may be reached by automobile:

Alder Springs, via Elk Creek.
Bartlett Springs, via Williams or Upper Lake.
Clear Lake Lodge, via Upper Lake.
Cook Springs, via Williams or Maxwell.
Covelo Hotel, Covelo.
Fouts Springs, via Stonyford.
Grand Hotel, Stonyford.
Hartstone's Log Cabin Inn, via Potter Valley.
Riffe Hotel, Upper Lake.

OUTFITTING POINTS

General supplies and gasoline may be purchased at the places listed below, and garage service is available at points marked by an asterisk:

Paskenta, Tehama County.
Alder Springs, Glenn County.
*Elk Creek, Glenn County.
*Stonyford, Colusa County.
Hough Springs, Lake County.
Bartlett Springs, Lake County.
*Upper Lake, Lake County.
*Potter Valley, Mendocino County.
*Covelo, Mendocino County.

PACK TRIPS

Trips into the more remote parts of the forest must necessarily be made by trail. Saddle and pack stock for this purpose can be obtained at the following points:

Paskenta, Tehama County.
Alder Springs, Glenn County.
Stonyford, Colusa County.
Bartlett Springs, Lake County.
Potter Valley, Mendocino County.
Covelo, Mendocino County.

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Fisherman's Luck.

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